Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 22. SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915 FIVE CENTS

ST. JOHN WIVES WIN FRANCHISE

New Brunswick Legislature Gives Vote to Married as Well as Single Women

The Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick has extended municipal suffrage to the married women of St. John, according to a letter to The Woman's Journal from Ella B. M. Hathaway, secretary of the St. John Woman Suffrage Association. Widows and unmarried women have had a vote in municipal elections for over twenty years.

A referendum was taken on the question at the time of the civic and municipal elections in 1914, through the efforts of the Mayor and Board of Commissioners, to whom the suffragists had appealed. Permission was obtained for the referendum from the Provincial Legislature, and the result was a good majority favorable to the idea of having the election laws changed so as to include all tax-paying women. The Legislature, which recently ended, passed the necessary bill to that effect.

Adapted from the Springfield Republican.

Chorus from within (Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania): "Why can't we play, too?"

EDUCATOR SAYS COMING SOON

United States Commissioner Compares Opposition to Whisk Broom Against Mississippi

In a notable address before the graduating class of Fairmont Seminary, one of the leading girls' schools of Washington, with students and alumnae present from almost every State, Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, predicted that equal suffrage would soon be here.

"You might as well stand on a bridge over the Mississippi and with a whisk broom try to sweep back the waters as they rush to the sea," said Dr. Claxton, "as to attempt to stem the tide of public opinion in favor of votes for women.

"When the people of Memphis hear that the Mississippi has reached flood-tide at St. Louis they know the flood will reach them. Just as the floods in rivers are caused from little rivulets and smaller streams, so is the flood of public opinion for woman's suffrage being made up in the United States. Nothing can stop it.

"It behooves the girl graduates of 1915 to consider their opportunities and obligations very seriously, for with the coming of suffrage they are going to have a great opportunity to help make laws of the future, and those laws will be only as just as public sentiment makes them. You young women will have as much to do in the creation of this public sentiment as your brothers."

MRS. ROWE HEADS PUBLIC WELFARE

Chicago Woman Commissioner of Bureau—Will Make Personal Investigations

Mrs. Louise Osborne Rowe was appointed last week as commissioner of the bureau of public welfare in Chicago at an annual salary of $5,000. Her first announcement was that she does not intend to rely on reports of investigators alone for information, but will make a personal inspection of conditions.

"I want to see what the actual conditions are among the poor," Mrs. Rowe said. "I think what one sees is much more impressive than a typewritten report."

WOMAN MAYOR HOLDS REINS

Mrs. Canfield Brings Warren Council to Terms—Wants Streets to Be Kept Clean

Mrs. A. R. Canfield, the new woman mayor of Warren, Ill., last week won the appointments which had previously been refused by a recalcitrant council. She continued to make the same nominations and told the councilmen that they owed it to the people to do their duty.

Mrs. Canfield called attention to the garbage that was being thrown on the main streets. She suggested that receptacles be provided, placed along Main street and lettered, "Help keep the city clean." She also secured the passage of an anti-spitting ordinance.

DENVER ELECTION SLANDER NIPPED IN THE BUD

Women Voters Help Revoke Tunnel Bond Grab and Refuse to Abolish Playground—Vote as Individuals—Mrs. Cranmer Denies Interview

Just because the women of Denver on May 18 did not vote as a solid body for Mrs. Nora Wright, who was a candidate for Commissioner of Social Welfare, the New York Times infers that "suffrage is a failure in Colorado."

The Times overlooks the real facts of the election. Here is what the vote shows: that the home rule amendment to the charter, by which the liquor interests hope to remain in Denver in spite of the State-wide constitutional prohibition voted by the people of Colorado last fall, got through by only 2,865 majority, as against a wet majority of about 10,000 in Denver last fall; that the Moffat Tunnel Commission, created two years ago to make a free gift of $5,000,000 in city bonds to build a tunnel for a private railroad, was abolished; that a proposal to abolish the children's playground at 23d and Welton streets was beaten; that the attempt of the outlawed Denver Union Water Company to regain a legal standing by abolishing the Denver Public Utilities Commission was beaten. These are the things the men and women of Denver did, in spite of an unusually heavy blizzard, which kept about half the voters at home.

"The women voted as individuals," says Frances Belford Wayne in the Denver Post. "One of the arguments of women seeking the ballot is that they want the chance to express themselves as individuals, politically. That is what they did yesterday, and our experience has taught us that women will not stand together or be herded any more than men will.

"That a majority of the women voted against the home rule amendment is proved, so the knowing ones say, by the manner in which certain precincts reduced the wet majority of last November by hundreds of votes."

The New York Times tried to bolster up its conclusion by an interview from a "special correspondent," in which they quoted Mrs. Martha J. Cranmer, a member of the Colorado Board of Pardons, as saying: "I am completely disgusted. I shall never vote again. Suffrage is a failure. The facts speak for themselves."

Judge Ben. B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court sent Dr. Anna H. Shaw the following telegram:

(Continued on Page 168)

KENTUCKY CLUBS OUT FOR VOTE

Convention of Federation Goes on Record Unanimously for Action in 1917

The ballot for Kentucky women was one of the chief topics of discussion at the convention of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Club in Lexington last week. The Federation unanimously asked for the submission of an amendment enfranchising women.

"It is the sense of this convention that full suffrage for women is today one of the leading issues for the decision of American voters, and that it should be settled in Kentucky by the submission of a constitutional amendment at the 1917 general election," said the resolution, which was offered by Mrs. Murray Hubbard of Covington.

Political parties in Kentucky were earnestly requested to adopt in their platform a plank pledging their members to the General Assembly to vote for the submission of the amendment.

Many speakers showed the need of the vote. "Man's laws protect man's interest. It is woman's interests that go unprotected," declared Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp. "Their interests are not identified, but are parallel. It is man's business to build the house, it is woman's to build the home."

The Federation also endorsed the suffrage resolution passed by the General Federation last year.

EDITH WARBURTON AWAKENS

By Ruth Harl

EDITH WARBURTON leaned back among the luxurious cushions of the limousine, a dissatisfied frown puckering her brow. She hoped that Kitty would not be long in making her purchases. Not that she was in any great hurry. The round of engagements before her held forth no charms; in fact, she actually felt for them an indefinite distaste. She wondered, vaguely, the cause of this distaste. She could not recall when it had first begun; it seemed to have come upon her gradually.

She glanced irritably at her wrist watch. Would Kitty never come? She could not be expected to sit there all day doing nothing, she thought petulantly. She glanced out the window, upon the people hurrying to and fro. She remembered reading at some time or another that every city block contained an adventure if one would but look for it. How she longed for an adventure; anything to break the deadly monotony! Why not seek it? To think was to act. She quietly opened the door and slipped out upon the street without arousing the dozing chauffeur. She glanced a moment about her, then started down the busy thoroughfare.

She walked along for a block or so, nothing more exciting happening than the unpleasant jostling from the hurrying pedestrians, and Edith began to repent of her impetuosity and wish herself in the shelter of her limousine.

She was on the point of turning back when she noticed a young woman standing on the edge of the sidewalk, handing out dodgers to the passers by. The woman, herself, had not especially attracted Edith's attention, but the broad yellow band that she wore pinned across her breast bore the words, "Votes for Women," in large black type.

"One of the 'howling sisterhood'," thought Edith, contemptuously. She felt a little curiosity as to what the dodger contained, so edged a trifle nearer the woman. The other spied her and held out one of the gayly-colored slips. Edith hesitated a moment, then, remembering that the afternoon was to be given up to adventure, accepted.

"There is to be a meeting at three o'clock at Orchestra Hall," said the young woman. "If you care to go, you will hear some excellent speakers."

Edith glanced at her watch. The hands pointed just at three. She believed she would go. This would be a great adventure. She smiled as she thought of the fun of telling her family where she had spent the afternoon.

A few moments later she turned in at the entrance of the hall. The place was crowded, but an usher succeeded in getting a seat for Edith.

She looked about her curiously. Many of the women wore yellow badges and some carried pennants upon which were printed the well-known suffrage slogan. The very air about her seemed to be alive, and as she breathed it into her lungs her blood seemed to quicken in her veins. What was the matter with her? she wondered. She had not felt so alive since the day of her coming-out ball. She looked closely at the woman next to her. How eager that woman seemed! What a joy of life shone in her eyes! But it was a different joy than any Edith had ever seen before. She studied the woman carefully. It was a joy of purpose. Yes, that was it, a joy of purpose. With a new interest Edith looked at the other faces. They were all the same. An eagerness for which she had been longing. She felt uneasy, disturbed. What made them happy? What had they that had been denied her?

Her musings were cut short by the tap of the gavel. Edith leaned forward eagerly as she recognized the chairman of the meeting, for she was the greatest humanitarian of the age. Was this woman, too, interested in the woman movement?

The chairman spoke a few words, then introduced the first speaker of the day, a small, anaemic-looking girl from the Glovemakers' Union. Edith viewed the girl with distaste. If she had thought of the working people at all during her narrow, well-ordered life, she had thought of them "en masse," so to speak. But that they were individuals, with individual hopes, individual sorrows, she had never dreamed.

The girl spoke quietly at first; then, as she began to live over again the story she was telling, she leaned eagerly toward the audience, and the burning words poured from her lips like molten lava from a seething cauldron. Edith sat dazed at first, stunned by the burning words; then gradually the meaning of the sordid story began to unfold before her. She was crushed, sickened at the thought of such misery. Then her spirit asserted itself. It could not be true; such terrible things could not happen in the city where she had been born and raised. Why did they let the girl tell such fabrications? Why did they not denounce her?

At last the little worker drew her talk to a close and resumed her seat under a salvo of applause. Edith turned to the woman beside her.

"Is it true?" she gasped. "It can't be true."

"True!" scorned the woman. "It isn't half the truth. God! If it only were!"

Edith turned away sick and nauseated.

Several other working girls spoke; their stories only variations of what had gone before. They told of the dread sweat shop conditions; the heart-breakingly low wages; the pitiable case of the fallen girl; the impossibility of changing things in a State where women had no voice in the government, until it seemed to Edith that she could bear no more, that she must leave the place before it stifled the life out of her; but she seemed chained to her seat, unable to move.

Then the chairman introduced the last speaker, a woman and a voter, she said; and at that the applause was deafening. Edith looked at the speaker curiously; but if she had expected to see a freak she was disappointed, for a small, gentle-faced woman acknowledged the storm of applause, but a woman with the joy of doing things shining in her eyes.

"Yes," she said, "I come to you as a voter. I wish that you women of the East could know the joy, the happiness that comes to us women of the West in the fact that we are voters, that we hold in our hands the power to end the wrongs that were so eloquently put before you this afternoon; and the joy that is mine because I can honestly say to you that those wrongs are gradually becoming a thing of the past."

Then she told, in detail, of the work that had been done in the West; of the eight-hour law for women, of the higher wages for female labor, of the equal guardianship law.

As she talked, Edith felt her spirits rise from under the crushing load of hopelessness. Here was hope, here was work to be done. It wasn't all horror, all misery; it was work, glorious work. It was HER work. What a joy in the thought! She realized that never again would she be the petulant, selfish, useless woman that had entered Orchestra Hall that afternoon, and she gloried in that realization. She knew that her eyes, too, were filled with that wonderful light that she had found in those around her, the reflection of the joy of purpose.

As the meeting closed, those around her crowded toward the platform to meet and talk with the speakers, and Edith was one of that happy throng.

At last her hand clasped that of the greatest humanitarian of the century.

"I want to belong," she cried eagerly. "I want to be one of the pioneers. Do you think you can find room for me on the firing line?"

The other smiled. "I am sure we can." She took from her breast a pin. Upon it were the words, "Votes for Women," and surrounding those words were eleven stars, one star for each emancipated State. "Your badge," she said, as she pinned it upon Edith's eager breast.

"Yes," replied Edith reverently, "yes, the badge of my awakening."

DENVER ELECTION SCANDAL NIPPED

(Concluded from Page 167)

"Mrs. Cranmer positively denies interview. Colorado women continue to take usual active interest in voting. Mrs. Ellis Meredith Clement, president of the Election Commission, has just handed me statement concerning vote at yesterday's municipal election, at which two of the five city commissioners were elected: 'Out of eight precincts taken at random in different sections of the city we find that 1,119 men voted and 806 women. Weather was the worst in years, with snow and rain all day.' A few political women peeved over disappointments in elections or jobs sometimes given to making such statements, but they might equally be made by disgruntled men regarding male suffrage. Such statements illogical and unfair, and no argument against justice of woman suffrage."

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Colorado, says:

"Mrs. Cranmer denies having used any of statements quoted. Interview almost entire fabrication. Personally I see no diminution of interest among women voters. They are keenly alive to matters of civic righteousness and active in all political and civic organizations. The proportion of woman vote cast in the residence section yesterday was very large, in spite of violent storm."

JUST WHY

"Are you going to vote for the suffrage amendment?" said the professor. He was a teacher of psychology.

"No," said the judge. "Women haven't got enough sense. They don't know anything about politics."

"That proves that they have sense, doesn't it?" said the professor.

"Why?"

"Wouldn't they be fools if they all took the trouble to learn about something they can't do anything about? What did you study law for?"

"In order to practice it," admitted the judge.

"I guess women will study politics when they can practice it. At least they are to be congratulated upon not having studied it when they couldn't."—The Masses.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith, Catholic clergyman and writer, in a recent address under the auspices of the St. Catherine's Welfare Association in New York, regarding the evils of dirt, liquor and war said: "There is no doubt in my mind that, once the women have the ballot, these questions will be settled, and well settled. As the lovers of religion, and the ardent supporters of religious life, they will bring that spirit into public life."

LET YOUR HEART SPEAK

By Elizabeth Glendower Evans

IN spite of the difficulties of travel during war time, and in spite of the war passions which might have been expected to furnish even greater barriers, no less than 1,326 delegates and members, representing 16 nationalities, were enrolled on the official list of the International Congress of Women recently held at The Hague.

The resolutions adopted at this Congress are the most fundamental and most constructive yet formulated by any body of pacifists. Initial steps toward international organization and methods for effecting a democratic control of foreign policies are more specifically indicated in this program than has been before attempted by any similar body. Also certain commercial principles which are well recognized as a perennial cause of war, but which pacifists have heretofore not dared to specify, were named and denounced in this International Congress of Women.

One wholly novel feature which the resolutions embodied was the appointment of "envoys to carry the message expressed in the resolutions to the rulers of the belligerent and neutral nations of Europe and to the President of the United States." This provision was strenuously opposed by influential members of the Congress on the ground that it is impossible of execution, and was carried only after a dramatic struggle.

The plan was the conception of Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, whose eloquence has stirred so many American audiences during the past autumn and winter. The one-minute speech by which she closed the debate was the high light of the Congress. "Let your heart speak. Too long have men used their heads—and we have come to this. Now at last let the heart speak through the head, I implore you!" Her hands were raised in vehement appeal. Amid the storm of applause the motion carried.

The supposedly impossible resolution has since been accepted by hard-headed people as plain common sense, and already is in process of accomplishment. Two committees of three women each are even now proceeding from capital to capital in order to place a copy of the resolutions in the hands of the responsible heads of governments. Within a few days after the Congress adjourned Jane Addams, "America's first citizen"; Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs of Amsterdam and Signora Rosa Genoni of Milan were granted an audience with the Prime Minister of the Netherlands and were courteously received. From there the same committee proceeded to London and thence to Berlin, at each of which capitals they were granted audiences with the Prime Minister.

They are now on their way to Vienna, Berne, Paris and Havre, the outbreak of war in Italy having presumably made impossible their visit to Rome. Meanwhile, another committee consisting of Miss Emily Balch, professor of economics in Wellesley College; Miss Chrystal Macmillan of England, Mme. Ramond of the Netherlands and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary are visiting the capitals of the Scandinavian countries and Petrograd, except that Mme. Schwimmer, who cannot enter Russia, will be replaced at that stage of the journey by some one who is persona grata to the Russian government. At the proper time a committee will wait upon President Wilson.

Moreover, the resolutions committee which prepared the business for the Congress was made a permanent International Women's Committee, which is specifically instructed to call another Congress at the same place and the same time as that at which the Congress of the Powers shall meet which shall negotiate the terms of peace.

SEVEN MORE JOIN LIST

By Agnes E. Ryan

SEVEN more State Associations are this week added to our list of those which are working for 1,000 new subscriptions each for the Woman's Journal by Lucy Stone's birthday on August 13. A Traveling Kampaign Kit, or working equipment, has been sent as a present from the Woman's Journal to each State Association which has not already won full suffrage. In return the associations are entering the lists for 1,000 new subscriptions each. On every new subscription at $1 the local league or association retains thirty cents, making $300 which will be retained for suffrage work within each State that gets the full thousand subscriptions. If any State should not get the full thousand, that State will, nevertheless, retain 30 per cent. on all new subscriptions it obtains. The Traveling Kampaign Kits belong to the State Associations, but are meant to be circulated among the leagues at the discretion of the State Associations. We repeat this because some States have been in doubt on these points.

The seven new associations which we add to the list this week are the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, the Indiana Woman's Franchise League, the Louisiana Equal Suffrage League, the Oklahoma Woman Suffrage Association, the Vermont Woman Suffrage Association, and the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association.

The complete list, as the paper goes to press is:

Alamaba Equal Suffrage Association.
Alabama Equal Suffrage Association.
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association.
District of Columbia Lucy Stone Club.
Florida Equal Suffrage Association.
Georgia Woman Suffrage Association.
Georgia Equal Suffrage Party.
Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.
Indiana Equal Suffrage Association.
Indiana Woman's Franchise League.
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association.
Kentucky Equal Rights' Association.
Louisiana Equal Suffrage League.
Maine Woman Suffrage Association.
Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.
Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.
Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.
Missouri Woman Suffrage Association.
Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association.
Nebraska (Omaha Campaign Committee).
New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association.
New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.
New Jersey Women's Political Union.
New Mexico Women.
New York Woman Suffrage Association.
New York Women's Political Union.
North Dakota Votes for Women League.
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.
Oklahoma Woman Suffrage Association.
Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association.
Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association.
South Carolina Equal Suffrage League.
South Dakota Universal Franchise League.
Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association (both Associations).
Texas Woman Suffrage Association.
Vermont Woman Suffrage Association.
Virginia Equal Suffrage League.
West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association.
Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association.

There are still a few associations to be heard from, but all have received the Kampaign Kit, and the work of getting subscriptions is doubtless under way.

THE SCORE

Total number of subscriptions received up to May 25:

Massachusetts	111
Connecticut	99
New York	52
Minnesota	50
Pennsylvania	38
Ohio	28
New Jersey	21
Iowa	15
Illinois	13
Virginia	13
Florida	12
Texas	11
Indiana	8
West Virginia	7
Alabama	6
South Carolina	6
New Hampshire	5
Rhode Island	5
Tennessee	5
Wisconsin	5
Kentucky	4
Nebraska	4
South Dakota	4
Michigan	3
Georgia	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
Louisiana	1
Maine	1
Missouri	1
New Mexico	1
Total	533
First week	187
Second week	331
Gain	144
Third week	533
Gain	201

PROGRAM PLANNED FOR CONFERENCE

National Policies Will Be Discussed at Chicago—Mrs. McCormick Opens Offices

Preparations for the conference in Chicago, called for June 6 to 9, by the board of the N. A. W. S. A., are going forward under direction of Mrs. Medill McCormick. She has opened new offices at 1745 Conway Building, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago.

Replies to the official call have already come from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and the District of Columbia.

The program as at present outlined calls for registration Sunday night; Monday, 9 A. M., addresses "By What Procedure Shall We Gain National Enfranchisement?" by Dr. Anna H. Shaw and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell; "The National Work at Washington," report from the National Congressional Committee, by Mrs. Medill McCormick; "Work in the Congressional Districts," reports by State Presidents and State Congressional Chairmen.

Two P. M., "The Interrelation of State and Congressional District Work," Discussion by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton; Problems for general discussion: (1) The anti-Democratic policy of the Congressional Union, (2) Conflicting lobby policies at Washington—the two federal amendments.

Tuesday, June 8—9:30 A. M., "Methods of campaign in Congressional Districts" General discussion. The moving picture play, "Your Girl and Mine." "Publicity methods," discussion conducted by Mr. Chas. T. Hallinan, Chairman National Publicity Bureau. Three P. M.—Getting suffrage planks in the national platforms of the two great political parties. Resolutions of the conference.

The Conference headquarters will be the LaSalle Hotel, where, through the hospitality of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, the delegates will also be entertained. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association will give a luncheon in honor of Dr. Shaw and the other national officers; the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association will give a dinner in honor of the campaign State presidents, and Mrs. Medill McCormick will also entertain the delegates at luncheon.

A PICTURE—TO ILLUSTRATE

By Agnes E. Ryan

"WHEREVER two or more suffragists are gathered together," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park recently, "there a collection should be taken." Similarly, wherever two or more suffragists are gathered together there a showing of hands should be called for to see how many are susbcribers to The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News.

In looking at "the score" you will see that Massachusetts is ahead of all the other States in the race to get 1,000 new subscriptions each by August 13. There is a reason—a good, substantial, clearly-traceable reason. It is because of the method Massachusetts is using in getting 1,000 new subscriptions within a limited time.

To illustrate, let me present a picture. An auditorium in Lynn, a large manufacturing city. A large audience is assembled, waiting to hear Dr. Anna H. Shaw and other speakers. It is nearly time for the meeting to begin.

A young woman takes the floor in front of the platform. She addresses the waiting audience, telling them that in November, this very year, Massachusetts men will vote on granting votes for women. She tells them that no suffragist is well equipped to win votes for the November election unless she is a regular reader of The Woman Journal and Suffrage News. She tells them of The Woman's Journal campaign to get 1,000 new subscriptions in Massachusetts by August 13, and how important it is to get the full 1,000. Then she asks people to subscribe on the spot.

The response is spontaneous and immediate. Forty persons subscribe within a few moments. Three young women move rapidly down the aisles, taking names, addresses and the subscription price. Only a small part of the audience is reached when the speakers file to the platform and the chairman calls the meeting to order. Of course, the three young women stop taking subscriptions at once.

It is the opinion of some of those present that fully 200 subscriptions could have been taken on the spot if 10 or 15 minutes could have been given to this particular bit of propaganda work. Suffragists more and more are adopting this method of getting subscriptions. It ought to be adopted at every single meeting held, or "wherever two or more are gathered together." Think what such a response means to the campaign for 1,000 subscriptions in one State. Think what it would mean to yours. Think what your copy of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News means to you. Think what it would mean to your State if 1,000 additional readers of the national suffrage paper were added right away. Think of the influence those additional 1,000 readers would have in furthering the work for equal suffrage in your State.

Suffragists used to be afraid to take a collection or charge admission at their meetings. They were afraid the audience would not come or would flee at sight of the collection baskets. This fear has proved groundless. Many still fear to spend 10 minutes at the opening of a meeting to tell the audience where they can get authentic news of the suffrage movement and where they can read our arguments and the refutation of the lies that so often appear in the daily and weekly press.

This fear is groundless. Furthermore, the audience likes to be taken into the movement and given a chance on the spot to help and to learn about the movement. Shall we not give them a chance, and in so doing get our 1,000 new subscriptions in each State? It is going to be hard to reach the goal unless we take some short-cut method. This is a short cut, and it is easy.

The New York World of May 21 published a three-column interview with Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell on her 90th birthday. She said the three things chiefly needed to give a woman a happy life were "marriage, children and work." She had had all three, and she had found her work in the ministry quite compatible with the other two.

It is the little things that tell—especially the little brothers and sisters.

The American Year Book for 1914 speaks of the case of the State of New Mexico vs. De Armijo; "In the case of a woman who held the office of State librarian in New Mexico quo warranto proceedings were held to oust her from office. The court reviewed many cases, and decided that such an office was one that a woman could hold at common law, being purely ministerial, and calling for the exercise of neither judgment nor discretion."

Women judges, to try all cases of girls brought before the juvenile court in first class cities, were advocated by the Kansas Congress of Mothers' and Parent-Teachers' Associations which held its first annual convention in Manhattan last week.

"We don't want to stay on the pedestal alone. We have been there long enough. We would rather have man elevate himself by letting us work with him." This was the pithy argument for suffrage made by Mrs. Grace M. Baggs in an address the other day at New Bedford, Mass.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.

Advertising rates will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

Business Manager, Agnes E. Ryan.

A SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE

Suffragists of Maryland will start next week on a pilgrimage to St. Mary's City, the home of Mistress Margaret Brent, the first woman in America to ask the right to vote. She was attorney for Lord Baltimore, and executrix of the colonial estate of Governor Calvert. In virtue of this fact, she demanded "place and voyce" in the Assembly, away back in 1647. Her request was hotly debated, but was refused.

The pilgrimage will be a picturesque affair. The women will start from Baltimore in a "prairie schooner," an old-fashioned canvas-topped wagon, such as carried the early settlers and their families in their migrations. Incidentally, the excursion will furnish an object lesson that the suffrage movement does not mean "sex antagonism," for the husband of one of the women will go with the party, and be ready to give a man's help when needed. They will sow suffrage literature and suffrage speeches all along the route. A. S. B.

MANY "POINT WITH PRIDE"

In connection with the pilgrimage to the home of America's first suffragist, it is interesting to see that nowadays everyone who can show any connection with the early equal rights movement is finding it a source of pride.

"Something to be very proud of is the fact that the first woman on this side of the Atlantic who demanded the right to vote was a Catholic—Margaret Brent of Maryland, on Jan. 21, 1647," said the late Father Thomas Scully of Cambridge, Mass., at a legislative hearing. "I have always been proud that the first woman's rights convention in this country was held in a Methodist Church," says Bishop J. W. Hamilton. The Quakers point out that equal rights principles have prevailed among them from the very early days; that the wife of William Penn was for some time Acting Governor of Pennsylvania, and that Gov. Campbell of Wyoming, who signed the first equal suffrage bill in 1869, had been brought up under Quaker influence. Illinois boasts that it was the home of the first prominent public man in America to come out for woman suffrage—Abraham Lincoln, in 1836. And now comes a new and unexpected boast from the South, which has been looked upon as the special stronghold of conservatism on the woman question. A Confederate veteran in Georgia declares that the Wyoming Legislature of 1869 was made up largely of Confederate veterans from Gen. Price's army; that it was the old soldiers of the Confederacy who first gave votes to women in the West, and that they are going to do the same all through the South.

There are still laurels to be had for the plucking, in this equal suffrage movement; but the time is growing short. Those who want their children to show them with pride hereafter should gather them now, while the gathering is good. A. S. B.

The term "civilized warfare" is contradictory in itself. Warfare is the antithesis of civilization and can never become civilized. The attempt to make it so has merely resulted in equipping it with all the ingenuity of modern mechanical invention and therefore making it more devilishly brutal, more hideously uncivilized.—Grace Isabel Colbron in Chicago Public.

A QUESTION OF MANNERS

When President Wilson was in New York the other day to review the fleet, two young girls from the Congressional Union tried to present him with a letter from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont on the subject of equal suffrage. It was not a suitable time, and the consensus of opinion among the suffragists has been that it was unwise. But the anti-suffragists who are "playing it up" and representing it as an outrage are making a mountain out of a molehill. It does not compare as a breach of good manners with a whole series of things which the opponents of equal rights have done.

It is not necessary to go back to the times when Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony were pelted with eggs. It is only a little while ago that Margaret Foley was pelted with breadcrusts and other fragments of a banquet, by anti-suffragists at Dayton, O. In Harlem, N. Y., a woman making a suffrage address at an open-air meeting was knocked down and kicked. Martha Klatschken had a big paper bag filled with water thrown at her, drenching her so that she had to break off her speech and go home to change her clothes; and other speakers in the New York campaign have repeatedly met similar treatment. At a meeting in Wall street, addressed by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and others, anti-suffragists in the windows above dropped upon the women's heads lemons, wet sponges, paper bags of water, rolls of ticker tape and the like convincing arguments. At the annual meeting of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, about two years ago, anti-suffragists smashed the skylight of the hall and threw a can of dangerous and vile-smelling chemicals in among the ladies. During the suffrage parade in Washington, hundreds of ruffianly anti-suffragists assailed the women with obscenity and abuse, to the great indignation of the country. And no Anti-Suffrage Association has ever passed a resolution condemning any of these acts; though no doubt the more respectable antis regret them. In comparison with these incidents, the effort to present a letter to the President at an inappropriate time was a very mild affair. The attempt to find in it an argument against votes for women is absurd. With many thousands of women all over the country now earnestly desiring the ballot, it is not surprising that two or three of them should let zeal outrun discretion; the wonder is that such cases should be so few. The suffrage movement in America as a whole has been conducted with dignity and discretion; and the actions of the extremists on the anti-woman side have certainly been much worse than those of the extremists on the suffrage side. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. A. S. B.

ANOTHER ANTI HOAX

Once more a false report reflecting on equal suffrage has been telegraphed all over the country. Mrs. Martha J. Cranmer of Denver was declared to have said that suffrage was a failure, that Denver women had almost ceased to vote, etc. Mrs. Cranmer says that she said nothing of the kind; but her denial is not telegraphed broadcast, as the false story was.

Just so, after the Chicago primaries, an alleged interview with Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was telegraphed all over the country. Mrs. Young promptly disclaimed the remarks attributed to her, but the Associated Press, which had sent out the falsehood, never sent out her denial.

For a long time, there has been complaint in many quarters that the news sent out by the Associated Press is colored and distorted, and that the misrepresentation is always in favor of the reactionary interests. However, this may be as to other questions, many suffragists have become convinced by long experience that it is true as to their question. Public distrust of "tainted news" is growing; the Associated Press is itself on trial before the court of public opinion. And when women get the vote, as they are bound to do, it will be well for them to have learned how little reliance is often to be placed upon so-called news.

A young man employed in a store was constantly making mistakes in his change; but his friends were able to show that his mistakes were as often against himself as against his employer. This proved that the trouble was not lack of honesty but lack of arithmetic. If the unfounded reports sent out by the Associated Press were as often in favor of equal suffrage as against it, they might be set down as honest mistakes; but they are against suffrage every time. A. S. B.

SCORE FIRST VICTORY

Massachusetts suffragists have won a preliminary victory, and the Legislature has shown that it means to give the women a square deal.

After the time for the introduction of new bills was past, it was discovered that the Corrupt Practices Act, adopted some years ago, had been so framed as to debar organizations of women from spending any money in work for or against a constitutional amendment. This was not intentional. The legislators simply forgot the women. The law provided that every organization working to carry or defeat an amendment must spend its money through a committee of five registered male voters, who should afterwards make a sworn statement as to how the money was used. The legal authorities held that this would require the Massachusetts W. S. A., and each of its 207 branches throughout the State, to set up a dummy committee of five male voters to handle their money and to swear to their expenditures,—a stupid duplication of machinery, when the women were perfectly able and willing to handle their own money and swear to their own expenditures.

Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, chairman of the Legislative Committee, invited the Anti-Suffrage Association to join with the Suffrage Association in asking that the political committees formed to work for and against the suffrage amendment might be made up of either men or women. The antis declined. They said they were accustomed to do their work against suffrage "under the guidance of men," and they were satisfied with the law as it stood.

The suffragists, therefore, made their appeal alone. As the regular time for new business was past, they had first to get the consent of the Committee on Rules in order to have their measure introduced. The Committee on Rules this year is a choice collection made up of the most intense anti-suffragists in the Legislature. At the hearing they heckled Mrs. Crowley rather severely; but the justice and common sense of what she asked were so clear that they reported in favor, and the bill has gone through, practically without opposition. Now that it is passed, the antis will probably take advantage of it, as they have of the many other laws widening women's opportunities that have been secured heretofore by the efforts of the suffragists. Meanwhile the women of Massachusetts have reason to be grateful to the Legislature for giving their amendment fair play.

The Corrupt Practices Act is pretty complicated, and we advise all Massachusetts workers to study it with care, lest they quite innocently break it. A synopsis of it is given in another column. A. S. B.

LOVED FOR ITS ENEMIES

If any movement ever had a right to be "loved for its enemies," it is the movement in favor of equal rights for women. A recent incident throws a strong light upon some of the forces that are opposing it.

Rose Livingston of New York City is often called "the angel of Chinatown," because of her heroic and successful work in rescuing young girls. Again and again she has been attacked and dangerously injured by ruffianly agents of the traders in vice; but she keeps right on with her work.

Miss Livingston lately addressed a number of suffrage meetings in Massachusetts, and expressed her strong conviction that the complicity often found between the police and the traders in vice would be less likely to be allowed to exist if women were voters. While in Boston she did some rescue work. In the course of it she went with a detective into a part of the city where the traders in vice congregate. The detective introduced her as a person from another State engaged in the vice business who had come to carry it on here. Under this assumed character Miss Livingston said to one of the men who live upon the earnings of fallen women:

"I don't know that I shall care about staying in Massachusetts. I understand that you are going to have woman suffrage after next November, and things might not be very pleasant for me."

The fellow flared up instantly. "Going to have woman suffrage? Well, I guess not," he said. "We've raised a big sum of money to defeat it, and it isn't going to pass."

The official organ of the Massachusetts anti-suffragists lately said that no one would question Rose Livingston's sincerity. Rose Livingston herself told the foregoing facts to the editor of The Woman's Journal. She added that every unfortunate girl who is exploited by the traders in vice is being assessed an extra sum from her earnings to be used in fighting the equal suffrage amendment.

A. S. B.

MORE FUN THAN FACTS

The comic paper "Life," after ridiculing equal suffrage for years, lately ceased its attacks, and a report went abroad that it had been converted. "Life" says it has had no change of heart, and has only let up on suffrage because of the war. It adds:

"To present efforts to get the question voted on in State Legislatures it (Life) has no objection. Such efforts lately succeeded in Conneticut, with the result that the legislative vote went without a dissenting voice in favor of the antis. That may not be quite a representative disclosure of Eastern sentiment on this subject, but it is a good deal significant."

The statement is significant of "Life's" lack of information on the question. The vote on suffrage in the Connecticut Legislature stood 108 to 126. "Life's" assertion was made seriously. It should have been labeled "This is a joke." A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

TENNESSEE

Suffragists in the State were thoroughly harmonized at the conference in Tullahoma last week. As announced in last week's Woman's Journal the new State campaign committee will push the campaign for a suffrage amendment. A telegram from Mrs. W. J. Morrison of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League says that Mrs. Guilford Dudley and Mrs. John M. Kenny of Nashville will attend the Chicago Conference June 6 and submit plans to the National Association.

The conference acted unanimously on all the plans for the campaign, which will be conducted along Congressional district lines.

It was agreed that each Congressional chairman pledge herself to raise and contribute $100 to the war chest. At the meeting the sum of $800 was subscribed by those present.

The business proceedings were pleasantly broken by a large public meeting at the "Wigwam," the beautiful open-air auditorium used for the occasion. The speakers were introduced by the Hon. Doak Aydelott. Eloquent and convincing speeches were made by Mrs. Guilford Dudley and Mrs. I. K. Reno, of Nashville; Miss Margaret Ervin and Miss Ernestine Noa of Chattanooga. A Tullahoma suffrage league was then organized by Mrs. Dudley, with fourteen women and four men as charter members. Mrs. John Ransom was elected president.

A big banquet was given this week in Nashville by the Business Women's Equal Suffrage League. Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky and Dr. John Lee Coulter of Peabody College were on the program as the principal speakers.

GEORGIA

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association on May 19 Mrs. M. L. McLendon appointed Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall chairman of the committee to work for the 1000 subscribers to The Woman's Journal in Georgia.

"The Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association is very enthusiastic over the Kampaign Kit and Big Four plans; for securing subscribers to The Woman's Journal means not only converting men and women to woman's suffrage, but securing workers for the suffrage cause," says the press chairman, Miss Katherine Koch.

Dr. Frances C. Rose is doing the first suffrage work that has ever been done in Brunswick and in Glynn County. Mrs. MacLendon has recently received quite a list of new members from Brunswick and different parts of Glynn County; all of this is the work of Dr. Rose.

NORTH DAKOTA

Equal suffrage in the State was declared more important than ever before at the session of the district W. C. T. U. in Hillsboro last week because of the "unfair treatment the bill received at the hands of the 1915 Legislature," and the delegates declared their purpose to carry on an educational campaign for equal suffrage.

DELAWARE

Mrs. John A. Cranston was incorrectly reported as one of the speakers at the hearing given the Congressional Union by Congressman Miller. Mrs. Cranston writes that she did not attend the Union Convention.

NEVADA

Although the recent Nevada Legislature, which was not elected by the women, foisted "wide-open" gambling and divorce laws on the long suffering people before women could get a chance to vote, the members did pass certain laws as a sort of "sop to Cerberus." These laws, which were backed by all the women's organizations of the State, headed by Miss B. M. Wilson, chairman of the legislative committee of the Nevada Women's Civic League, are as follows:

A change in the inheritance law, giving to the mother independently the same share as to the father in the estate of a deceased child, whereas heretofore it all went to the father; the kindergarten bill, providing for establishment of kindergartens in all communities where there are twenty-five or more children of kindergarten age, upon petition of parents; mothers' pensions; teachers' pensions, and a modification of the capital punishment law which amounts to its practical abolition.

The Nevada Women's Civic League voted last week at a meeting addressed by Mrs. William Kent of California to participate in the women voters' convention at San Francisco in September.

FLORIDA

One hundred and twenty-seven names of the principal business and professional men of Miami were recently affixed to a petition requesting the city council to include the ballot for women in its revised charter.

In the House of Commons, on April 29, Mr. King said that a little girl, Dolly Hammett, aged nine years, has been taken away from school, and employed at shaving the soldiers at Budbroke Barracks, Warwickshire.—Woman's Dreadnought.

NEW YORK

A summer directory showing excellent places in which suffragists may spend a vacation to advantage has been prepared by the Empire State Campaign Committee.

Suffrage tags represent the latest idea of suffragists. These are the size of an express tag, but are of yellow. The card is a smooth one, bearing the words "Vote Yes (X) for the Suffrage Amendment November 2." The tags are given free in any quantity desired to any organization wishing them or which can be persuaded to take them. The New York Letter Carriers' Band had them at its annual outing last Sunday. The name of the organization and the date was on them, and they were used for lunch tickets, so every man wore a tag and advertised the cause.

An automobile parade was a feature of the annual convention of the Onondaga-Oswego County convention in Syracuse. Over 1000 people heard the address by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

At a suffrage luncheon in Syracuse Mrs. Catt said laughingly: "Do not be afraid of working too hard in this campaign because we have a suffragist whose husband is an undertaker and he has promised to give reduced rates to all those who die from over-exertion in this cause."

Mrs. Renee Stevens has entered the campaign work for the fifth district, and Miss Eleanor Garrison, State organizer, who has been working in the fifth campaign district for the past two months, will leave June 1 for work in the seventh district.

A suffrage conference was held by the Cayuga County Political Equality Club May 22 at the home of the president, Miss Isabel Howland in Sherwood. Mrs. Raymond Brown addressed the meeting.

At a recent street meeting in Brooklyn Mrs. R. C. Talbot-Perkins asked all in the crowd of several hundred who would vote for suffrage to raise their hands. Hands went up on all sides. When she asked for those who would vote against it one young man raised his hand. When asked his reason he said he was not going to argue, and a great laugh went up from the crowd.

Mr. Robert Perkins, one of the best-known manufacturers of the country, says: "I believe thoroughly in woman suffrage and intend to vote for the amendment November 2, 1915."

CALIFORNIA

A State conference of the Congressional Union at the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be held June 1 and 2. A feature of the conference will be a rally of women voters from every suffrage State and country in the world. Representatives from abroad will speak in their native costumes.

ILLINOIS

The second of a series of conferences of the civic leagues affiliated with the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was held in Bloomington, May 22.

Greetings of welcome were extended by Mayor E. E. Jones and representative clubwomen of the city. The morning was given to reports from presidents of civic leagues on their methods and work accomplished. In the afternoon the State president, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, reviewed the State work done through the civic leagues. General discussion followed the addresses.

Twelve members of the State board were present. Mrs. Frank Funk, chairman of the reception committee of the Bloomington Civic League, was assisted by Mrs. Guy McCurdy, Mrs. N. D. McKinney and other prominent women of Bloomington.

Mrs. A. R. Canfield, mayor of Warren, and Mrs. William Hale Thompson were guests of honor on May 21 at a musicale given by the Illinois Suffrage Association at the Midway Gardens in Chicago.

The House last week concurred in the Senate resolution to submit a tax amendment. Only one amendment may be submitted by the Legislature, and any change in the constitution to bring full suffrage has, therefore, been postponed.

MAINE

The Portland Equal Suffrage Club held its annual meeting May 18. Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, the retiring president, in her annual address, gave a review of the club's work since its organization in 1892. In closing, Mrs. Day said that one must read between the lines to realize what an immense amount of time and thought had been given to the various activities, and that always there had been the same spirit of devotion shown which had characterized the labors of the pioneer suffragists wherever located.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. L. R. Rounds, 511 Fidelity Building, Portland; vice-presidents, Mrs. Rufus Horton Jones, Miss Ella O. Woodman and Mrs. Constant Southworth; recording secretary, Miss Susan A. Clark; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret Laughlin; treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Ripley; auditor, Miss Alice Blanchard.

Miss Charlotte Thomas, the oldest member of the Portland Equal Suffrage Club, and probably the oldest suffragist in the State, celebrated her 93d birthday last week with a large number of friends.

PENNSYLVANIA

The House last week defeated the bill to allow women watchers at the polls next November on the ground of unconstitutionality. The bill had previously been defeated and then reconsidered and passed in the Senate. It received a vote of 88 ayes to 99 noes in the House.

Representative Stern, of Philadelphia, said the bill was unconstitutional since, he contended, watchers must be electors and women, not being electors, cannot be eligible. He was supported by Representatives Reynolds and Beyer of Philadelphia.

Representatives Baldwin led the fight for the suffragists. He contended that watchers are not election officers and therefore do not come under that section of the constitution. He was supported by Representative Wilson when he said that a constitutional point should not defeat a bill of the kind, presented in this measure.

The plans of the Philadelphia suffrage parade committee, which was recently resolved into a permanent organization, provide for energetic propaganda, speeches, electioneering, canvassing, etc.; they also aim to secure publicity and, incidentally, such varied activity as is needed to relieve the strain of routine work. The initial demonstration of the summer will be a Suffrage Memorial Meeting at the Fairhill Cemetery (Society of Friends), where Lucutia Mott and other early suffragists are buried. Mary Grew, another pioneer, is also buried at Philadelphia, and Eliza Sproat Turner lies at Kennett Square, Pa. The service will be in honor of all who served the cause in those early days of peril and obloquy. Members of the Society of Friends will address the Fairhill Meeting and a floral offering will be made in accordance with the simple taste which characterizes all such offices among the Friends. It is hoped that such a timely tribute to the heroism of those who blazed the trail, may infuse new spirit into the work which today goes forward very easily as compared with the progress of fifty years ago—when every inch of ground was won at heavy cost. For the first time in Philadelphia Memorial Day, consecrated to the victims of war, will witness tribute paid to the apostles of peace.

After the Fairhill meeting motors full of suffragists will parade over a definite route and will scatter finally to conduct street meetings all over the city. Other plans for propaganda to be announced later, include a "Festival of Light," which is to be a parade at night in honor of the approach of the Justice Bell.

Every anti-suffrage argument either belittles democracy or belittles women.—Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale.

ALABAMA

Suffragists are expecting the adjourned session of the Legislature, which meets July 13, to take favorable action on the bill which was presented for their consideration in January, and which has not yet come to a vote.

The larger towns in the State are very well organized, there being 55 local associations. Efforts are being made to educate the rural voters, and in order to reach them the workers are especially active just now. All the high schools in the State have been debating the subject this spring, arrangements being made through the State University, in co-operation with the Suffrage Association, which has furnished literature by the ton. Recently speakers have gone out from Birmingham into various counties more or less remote, and all report increasing interest in the rural communities. Two automobile tours have just been concluded, both of which were quite successful, many pieces of literature were distributed, signatures to the petition secured, and new organizations effected.

INDIANA

Indianapolis suffragists are arranging for a garden party to be given June 1 in the Jacksonian garden of the Hotel Severin, the event to celebrate "Hoosier Suffrage Day."

The three local franchise leagues, Central, North Indianapolis and North Boulevard, have been combined to make the function a big success. A general invitation is issued to the public to attend. June 1 will close the whirlwind campaign in which the local leagues are engaged to raise $5,000 for the cause of suffrage.

Suffrage week was the name given the celebrations recently held by the Anderson league in the interest of suffrage. Meetings were held in two different parts of the city on the first three evenings of the week. A banquet, a moving picture show, a food sale, tea pouring, melting pot, voiceless speech, and sales of The Woman's Journal on the street were also features of the week's work.

TEXAS

An additional report of the convention of the Texas Woman Suffrage Association has come from Mrs. B. J. Cunningham.

"The Association closed what was felt by all to be a very inspiring convention," says Mrs Cunningham. "As report after report came in from over the State, showing the splendid progress of the cause of suffrage in Texas, under the leadership of its president, Miss Annette Finnigan, as the delegates realized more fully than ever before how much concentrated, consecrated effort had gone into the management, both tactical and financial, of the last year's campaign in Texas, they were deeply grateful to Miss Finnigan and deeply regretful that her health did not permit her to stand for re-election. The first resolution introduced in the convention was one thanking her for her efforts in behalf of the cause, and it was adopted unanimously with a rising vote.

"The splendid report of the legislative committee, by its chairman, Mrs. W. L. Dunne of San Antonio, telling of the work which resulted in its overwhelming majority vote for the suffrage amendment in the House of Representatives, was one of the features of the convention.

"The work conference on the second day seemed to meet a crying need from the diligent taking of notes that went on among the delegates.

"The Woman's Journal Kampaign Kit, on display at the Bureau of Information, also played an important part in helping the enthusiastic suffragists prepare for even more enthusiastic work in the coming year. A resolution of thanks to the Journal for this help was adopted at the convention. Many copies of the Journal were sold.

"Speakers at the evening meetings were Dr. Samuel Zane Batten of Philadelphia, Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans and Mrs. Bengina G. Kalk, Miss Lora B. Peck and Mr. Frank H. Bermeister of Texas."

In addition to the officers announced last week, Mrs. M. P. Ostro of Houston was elected second auditor.

MICHIGAN

The recent Legislature killed at least three measures of particular interest to women that were urged by various social agencies in the State: A bill setting a minimum wage for women, an antipatent medicine bill and a bill providing for a woman's reformatory.

LOUISIANA

A large garden party on the State Capitol grounds in honor of the Governor, the General Assembly, the heads of State departments and of the City Commissioners of Baton Rouge was held on May 27 under the auspices of the Louisiana Equal Suffrage League. The party was especially appropriate, as the General Assembly is in extra session for thirty days. The Governor offered the grounds, a band and a cessation of business. There were one hundred specially invited guests.

The men members of the league took an active part, and the women made every effort to make it the biggest affair of the kind ever held at the Capitol. Suffrage decorations were used extensively, but every one was made to realize that it was a genuine May-time party. Young girls with baskets of ices and flowers strictly observed the rule made for the party, "No suffrage talked, only thought."

The committee in charge included Mrs. Robert Wyckliffe, Mrs. St. Clair Favrot, Mrs. George P. McNeill, Mrs. Kinchen Strickland, Mrs. C. Harrison Parker, Miss Nella Spyker, Mrs. H. Wilkinson, Rabbi Emmanuel Sternheim, Joseph Gottlieb and Dr. Grosvenor C. Huckaby. The affair was financed entirely by the league. Since suffrage cannot be taken up at the extra session of the Assembly, the suffragists are doing all they can to keep the subject favorably before the people of the State.

The passage of the new red light law is proof that the women of California have decided to let in a little light and air on civic life.—Dr. Charles F. Aked.

NEW JERSEY

A busy week is just closing in the State. An automobile tour of Burlington and Salem counties ended with an important board meeting of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association Friday at Camden.

The State Association and the Woman Suffrage Party of Newark arranged a big meeting in Newark Friday night for Dr. Anna H. Shaw, at which ministers of every denomination were asked to be present as honorary chairmen.

A campaign luncheon will be held today in Newark by the Women's Political Union with Dr. Shaw and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell as guests of honor. Mrs. Abram Van Winkle will be toastmistress.

The works of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne were closed half an hour before schedule time one day last week to allow the workers to listen to the speakers of the National Association's automobile party.

In spite of the rain the men listened attentively to the speakers, and the suffrage workers believe they reached from 4,000 to 5,000 voters.

The past week a fine league was organized at West Collingswood by Mrs. Laura G. Cannon of the Woman Voters' Alliance, and Mrs. Alice Bailey. Mrs. John Barker was elected president and Mrs. W. B. McCallum secretary. The W. C. T. U. held a wide-awake, joint County Institute, in which suffrage was the keynote of every speech. Miss Elinor Gebhardt of Clinton presented the subject in a masterly manner under the title, "Woman's New Place." Miss Gebhardt is a lawyer with a flourishing practice. Meetings were also held in Woodstown, Pedricktown, Pemit Grove and Swedesboro, addressed by Mrs. Cannon.

CONNECTICUT

Equal suffrage leagues along the northern border of Connecticut are showing much willingness to help in campaign work across the border in Massachusetts. If any of the Massachusetts organizers or county chairmen whose territory adjoins Connecticut will get into communication with the C. W. S. A. at suffrage headquarters in Hartford or with the county chairmen arrangements may be made to take advantage of this willingness. The difficulty with many of them is that they do not know where to apply or how to get in touch with the work in the neighboring State. From Mount Washington to Tolland, Massachusetts borders Litchfield County, of which the chairman is Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor of Norfolk; from Tolland to Longmeadow, Hartford County, chairman, Miss Mary Bulkley of Hartford; from Longmeadow to Sturbridge, Tolland County, for which there is no local chairman, and from Sturbridge to Webster, Windham County, chairman, Miss Rosamond Danielson of Putnam.

Miss Alice Paul was in Hartford last Sunday and Monday making arrangements for the convention of the Congressional Union, which is to be held in that city June 8 and 9. Miss Paul then left for a tour which will include Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware and Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner, of Washington, D. C., president of the Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, has promised assistance to West Virginia this summer. Mrs. Stoner will work in Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan counties in June and will probably be assisted by Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, State President. As these counties are entirely unorganized territory, residents who are sympathizers are asked to give their co-operation and assistance. Write to Mrs. Ebert at Parkersburg and find out how you can help get your county into line for carrying the amendment.

Miss Ida Craft spent last week in different sections of Kanawha County, Fayette and Logan Counties, also in organizing the country districts of Wood County of which Parkersburg is the county seat.

Dr. Harriet B. Jones of Glendale, Marshall County, recently sent out a questionnaire to all the editors of the State (one hundred and fifty), asking their position on woman suffrage. Fifty-three replied favorably and only one in the negative. The hundred papers who did not reply are probably "on the fence." It is desired to send the Woman's Journal to these as the quickest way to get them down on the right side. All those wishing to send one or more subscriptions to the editors of West Virginia are asked to communicate with Miss Florence Hoge, 1300 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va. These subscriptions count toward the thousand for West Virginia, the commission going to the State.

MASSACHUSETTS

Since the suffrage amendment was placed formally on the ballot May 19 by the Legislature the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and each one of its leagues and committees become a political committee and are now subject to the corrupt practices act. It is of the utmost importance that the following matters be observed:

Each political committee must file with the secretary of the Commonwealth the names of its president or chairman and treasurer, a statement of the purpose for which it is organized and the names of three additional members. All these names must be those of women of Massachusetts who have resided in the United States for the last five years, or of registered male voters. Until this is done no person acting for a committee can receive or spend any money.

Any change hereafter in officers or membership of the political committee should be certified to the Secretary of State when it occurs, and the treasurer remains responsible until her successor is certified to the Secretary of State or she files her resignation with him, and no expenses can be paid or incurred during a vacancy in the office of treasurer.

Each treasurer is to keep detailed accounts of receipts and expenditures, and preserve these accounts for six months after the November election, together with receipts for all disbursements amounting to more than $5 in the aggregate paid by any one person, each receipted bill showing the particulars of the expense.

Anybody acting under authority of a political committee who receives or spends money must furnish the treasurer a detailed account of the same with proper vouchers. No person except one acting under such authority may receive or expend money for the amendment; but any person can render gratuitous service and pay his own expenses, and can give the free use of property or hospitality.

No contribution of more than $1000 may be received from any one person, and no candidate for or holder of public office may be asked for a contribution, although he may give it of his own accord.

Within thirty days after election each treasurer of a committee which has spent more than $20 must file a statement of receipts and expenses with the Secretary of the Commonwealth showing the name of the person from whom each amount was received, the date of receipt, the amount of each expenditure, the name of the person to whom it was paid, date and purpose; also the date and amount of every existing promise or liability both to and from the committee remaining unfulfilled, with the names and nature of the promise or liability. Each treasurer of a committee which has not spent $20 must swear to that fact to the Secretary of State.

All paid matter in newspapers or periodicals, and all posters or circulars must have name of the chairman or secretary or of two other officers, or the name and address of some male voter.

Suffrage "Sacrifice" Day for the general State campaign fund will be observed June 7. Already such articles as gold and silver pieces, paintings, vases, rugs, rare prints, books, chairs, desks, hand embroidered sets, Irish laces, curtains, victrolas, pianolas, cut glass, old dishes, rare autograph letters and so on, are being received at Headquarters. June 8 and 9 will be given over to private sales and on June 10 a public auction will be held at Leonard & Co.'s auction rooms on Bromfield street, Boston.

The luncheon given Dr. Anna H. Shaw in Boston last Saturday was a pronounced success, as were her speeches in Springfield and Holyoke.

A series of open-air meetings every night this week in Boston was started Monday night with a big "jamboree" of eight automobiles full of speakers. Sixteen meetings were held that night.

"Suffrage and Morals," by Miss Blackwell, discusses what has been accomplished by the states wherein women vote for social reform, red light abatement and the single standard of morals. It is now ready.

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YOUR FRIEND? Get her one of those satisfactory Pillsbur-Tray crystal soap-saving dishes you bought at the Suffrage Fairs. You want more yourself. 25c. On sale now at HAUSE'S, 648 Boylston St., Boston.

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Advertising deserves to rank with the aeroplane, the wireless telegraph, the amazing development of metropolitan rapid-transit, as one of the things which have made the twentieth century one of vital progress. Today there is no individual who is not affected in almost his every act by some form of advertising. Advertising tells you about almost everything which makes up your daily life. Advertising is as much a part of our every-day, 1915, life as the telephone, typewriter or automobile.

"Nothing but the Truth in Advertising," is a standard which has been set for business by the Associated Advertising Clubs of America.

"This is not a sentimental standard," say the leaders of this movement. "It is a commercial standard maintained by the contact of idealists, enthusiasts, and hard heads.

"It is the only standard under which the annual expenditures of $600,000,000 for advertising can be made to pay. It is the standard under which 2,000 people met last June in Toronto and, before that, in Baltimore, Dallas, Boston.

"It is the standard under which every reader of newspapers, magazines, out-door signs, booklets, novelties—the printed or painted advertising message—has come to believe what he reads."

If you should be in Chicago June 20 to 24 it would pay you, whether you are housewife or business woman, to attend at least one session of the meetings of the Associated Advertising Clubs. From the convention you will get ideas for application to your own business and your own life. You will come in contact with the discoverers and pioneers in the development of the economic force of advertising—a force which will grow with your support as you will grow by contact with it and its workers.

Those Journal Readers who have used The Suffrage Exchange know that it has helped them. One woman sent a Suffrage Exchange ad for this week by Telegraph—she knew it would get her results.

JOE B. HOSMER,
Advertising Manager.

KENTUCKY

A banquet was given on May 20 to the delegates to the Federation of Women's Clubs convention in Lexington by the Fayette Equal Rights Association. It was the birthday of Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson was toastmistress.

Mrs. Breckinridge spoke on "The Long Way Round or Otherwise." She said it was no longer womanly to go about doing things slowly and by the long way, when men were learning speed and accuracy, and she related the slow processes by which the Forestry Commission, Library Commission, Tuberculosis Commission, separate drinking cup law and school suffrage for women were obtained in Kentucky.

Mrs. Breckinridge pointed out that although it was possible for women to serve on the Prison Board, Asylum Board, Normal School Board and State University trustees, there has never been a woman on any of them. She reminded the Federation that that body had endorsed suffrage twice before the General Federation approved it, and that it would soon have an opportunity to endorse a suffrage bill and take a political stand.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell of New York paid a warm tribute to Mrs. Breckinridge and to Miss Laura Clay, whom she called a "pioneer in the work of applied patriotism."

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association on May 22 it was decided to hold the annual meeting in Lexington next November. The boards elected Miss Laura Clay to represent the association at the Chicago conference, and also as chairman of The Woman's Journal committee to secure 1000 subscribers. Mrs. R. A. McDowell of Louisville was appointed chairman of the committee in charge of the suffrage tent at the State Fair. Miss Ruth Van Pelt of Frankfort and Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington were appointed State organizers for summer work.

CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW ENGLAND

Six States Report on Campaigns of Year in Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the New England W. S. A., on May 14, the attendance was the largest for many years. A spirit of hope and enthusiasm prevailed. Miss Blackwell presided. Encouraging reports were given from the different States.

Mrs. Whitehouse of Maine reported a favorable vote of 26 to 3 in the Senate and 88 to 59 in the House—a fine record, though short of the needed two-thirds.

Mrs. Porritt of Connecticut reported a greatly increased vote—108 to 126.

Mrs. Wyman of Vermont (where the bill carried one house and came near carrying the other) sent a written report that it was defeated not by opposition to equal suffrage, but by complications regarding the poll tax.

Mrs. Jenks and Miss Yates of Rhode Island reported a great increase of interest, and Mrs. Jenks brought a substantial cash contribution from Rhode Island to help the Massachusetts campaign.

Massachusetts reported an overwhelming victory in both branches of the Legislature, and an active campaign going on for success at the polls.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, Alice Stone Blackwell.

Vice-Presidents:

Maine: Miss Helen N. Bates, Hon. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Rev. Dr. Henry Blanchard, Hon. George H. Allen.

New Hampshire: Miss Martha S. Kimball, Mrs. Armenia S. White, Hon. J. H. Gallinger, Hon. and Mrs. Henry B. Quinby, Hon. Oliver Branch, Miss Mary N. Chase, Capt. Arthur Thompson, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Hon. Henry H. Metcalf, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Clarence E. Carr, Miss C. R. Wendell.

Vermont: Mrs. E. L. Wyman, Mrs. Julia A. Pierce, Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Miss Elizabeth Colley, Hon. J. H. Taylor, Rev. E. H. Shaw, Rev. Verdi Mack Martin, Mrs. Alice Beale, Mr. Crosby.

Massachusetts: Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Judith W. Smith, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. John L. Bates, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Miss Lillian Freeman Clarke.

Rhode Island: Mrs. Barton Jenks, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Hon. Edwin C. Pierce, Mrs. Camillo von Klenze, Mrs. Rowena P. B. Tingley, Mrs. J. S. French, Hon. Lucius F. C. Garvin, Arnold B. Chase, Miss Cora Mitchell, Rev. Willard C. Sellick, Hon. Charles Sisson.

Connecticut: Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, Mrs. William T. Hincks, Miss Frances Ellen Burr, Mrs. E. D. Bacon, Mrs. Mary J. Rogers, Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton, Miss Ruutz-Rees, Mrs. Sarah S. Cheney, Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner.

Executive Committee

Maine: Miss Anne Burgess, Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, Mrs. Abbie A. Peaslee, Mrs. Lucy. Hobart Day, Mrs. Sarah Lord Cram, Dr. Jennie Fuller, Mrs. Louise R. Rounds.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Quimby Philbrick, Dr. J. Sarah Barney, Hon. B. W. Couch, Witter Bynner, Hon. Sherman Burroughs.

Vermont: Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall, Mr. L. E. Wilbur, Mrs. Harriet L. Van Patten, Mrs. Mary E. Tucker, Mrs. Charles Van Patten, Mrs. John B. Taylor, Miss Mary R. Cabot.

Massachusetts: Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Mary H. Ladd, Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, Miss Catherine Wilde, Miss Eva Channing, Miss Ida E. Hall, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden.

Rhode Island: Miss Sarah J. Eddy, Mrs. Sarah M. Algeo, Mrs. Annie Howes Barus, Mrs. Gerald Cooper, Miss Florence Garvin, Mrs. B. R. Ballou, Mrs. George D. Gladding, Mrs. Annie M. Jewett, Miss Nettie Bauer, Mrs. Emma T. Eldridge.

Connecticut: Miss Emily Pierson, Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor, Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard, Mrs. Herbert H. Knox, Mrs. E. S. Tillinghast, Dr. Esther Woodward, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, Miss Mary Bulkley.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Jenny Merrick.

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PURE WHITE Pomeranian Puppie for sale. Withers Kennels, Route 2, Wes Point, Ky. (22

NEW YORK SHOPPING—General shopping; no charge; terms cash; price submitted; bank reference. MISS JULI DEMAREST, 189 Claremont Ave., Ne York City. (24

SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer desires position. Suffrage work preferred Marguerite E. Bell, Tecumseh, Neb. (21

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN wanted this year for government jobs; $65 to $15 month. Vacations with pay. No lay-offs Short hours. Common education sufficient "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list positions now obtainable Franklin Institute, Dept. W 124, Rochester, N. Y. (24)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES

WHY DO WOMEN WANT THE BALLOT? 50 Answers 10 cents. All adult should read this booklet. Suffrage Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, New York. (22

VOTES AND ATHLETICS. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation o anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, post paid, each 2c.; per 100, 75c. Order from The Woman's Journal. (tf,

WORKING WOMEN Fifth Biennial Convention of National Woman's Trade Union League, June 7-12, 1915, at 43 E. 22nd St., New York City. Meetings Public. This convention represents through its delegates 100,000 organized working women. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 180 W. Washington St., Chicago. LIFE AND LABOR official magazine. (23)

LITERARY AND FINANCIAL help wanted to complete publication of a suffrage work of an immediate practical value. Correspondence with references is invited with responsible party. E. L. S., 1684 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. (24)

THE WORTH OF A VOTE. Alice Stone Blackwell in this lucid little leaflet asks, "How much has the right to vote been worth to men?" and then clearly and concisely shows what the worth of a vote has been. Postpaid, each 2c.; per 100, 50c. Order from The Woman's Journal. (tf)

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SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

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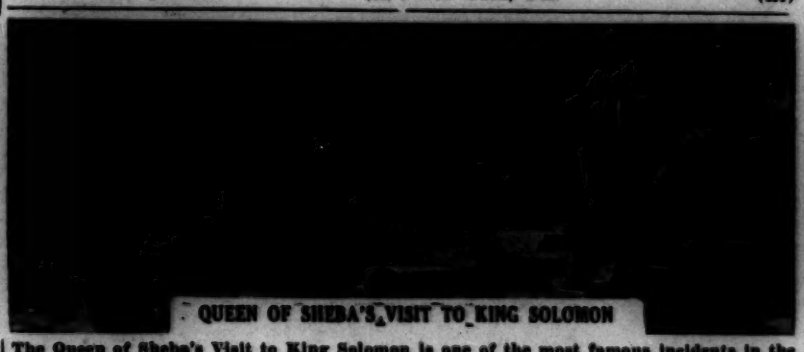

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GERMAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Jane Addams Tells Chancellor of Women's Conference—Another Delegation Starts North

Jane Addams arrived in Berlin last week to present to the Foreign Office resolutions adopted by the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague. She expected to have a conference with Foreign Minister von Jagow before Sunday and she did see Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg as well. She lunched with United States Ambassador Gerard, who, it is understood, will assist her in an unofficial capacity.

Miss Addams will go next to Vienna, and then to Berne and Paris upon the same mission. She is quoted in a press dispatch as saying that the plan is meeting with a reasonable measure of success.

Meanwhile a delegation comprising Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, Mrs. Ramondt of Holland, Miss Chrystal Macmillan of Scotland, Miss Emily Balch of Wellesley College and Miss Julia Grace Wales of Wisconsin has begun a similar trip to Denmark, Scandinavia and Russia.

LEADER REGRETS PLAN TO HARASS

Mrs. Catt Says Injustice to Deny Vote but Would Not Trouble President

Mrs. Catt says more than 99 per cent. of New York suffragists regret the attempt made by two young girls in New York City to give a letter concerning woman suffrage to President Wilson while he was in New York City for the purpose of reviewing the fleet. "Suffragists," continued Mrs. Catt, "as well as all other citizens, realize that no president since Lincoln has such serious and delicate problems to solve, nor responsibilities so significant as Mr. Wilson. Quite forgetful of party affiliations or claims of any sort, the public mind is turning to him with a genuinely tender solicitude, for upon his clear and correct judgment just now may turn the future fate of our nation. Although the denial of the vote to American women is a monstrous injustice, there is neither sense nor logic in harrying the president over it."

Dr. Shaw and others expressed themselves to the same effect.

VICE PRESIDENT BEGINS TO WAKE

Mr. Marshall after Western Trip Says Women Are in Politics and Against War

Vice-President Marshall, in an address at Tallahassee, Fla., last week said:

"There is a new element in political life today, an element against war. It is woman. Whether she votes or not, she is in the political arena to stay and she is against war. She is not willing to give husband and son to please a few who desire to make a political issue."

Mr. Marshall has recently been for some time in California, where women vote.

The recent suffrage ball in Jersey City cleared a thousand dollars.

POLICEWOMEN ARE ORGANIZED

Mrs. Wells at Conference Suggests Exchange of Women Officers between Cities

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells outlined before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Baltimore last week a new system of police work. She urged that policewomen be mutually exchanged between cities so that, traveling incognita from one to another, they might be able to disclose in cities strange to them "hitherto unsuspected conditions."

An organization of policewomen who attended the Conference was effected, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, Los Angeles, Cal.; vice-president, Miss Mary Steele Harvey, Baltimore; secretary, Mrs. Georgiana Sherrot, Minneapolis; treasurer, Miss Annie McCully, Dayton, O.

EPISCOPAL WOMEN MAY HAVE VOTE

But Long Island Diocesan Conference Sends Question Back to Parishes to Decide

The Episcopalian women of Long Island are to be permitted to vote in certain parishes, according to the reconsidered vote of the Long Island Diocesan Conference held May 20. The final decision was not unanimously reached and resulted merely in a local option measure. Some fifty or more years ago, it was thought rather unsafe to permit women to have separate missionary meetings; "for," said one clergyman who persisted in being present at every session of the women of his church, "you never can tell what these women may take it into their heads to pray for next." It is still considered unorthodox in many Church Mission Boards to permit the women to hold in their own name the funds they diligently gather at personal cost and sacrifice.

INVESTIGATION DISCLOSES MEN

Dispatch Fails to Back Up Statement About Kansas City Women in Politics

An Associated Press dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., May 19, says that "investigation into the activities of women political workers was begun at the inquiry into the recent municipal election in Kansas City, Kan."

The dispatch then speaks of testimony which showed that a man political worker tried to get Miss Margaret Duff, who is not yet of age, to vote. It says nothing more about women in politics, but adds that W. A. Buckner, a former foreman in the City Street Cleaning Department, testified he attended a "stag party" given last fall in the interests of a candidate for county office, at which a keg of beer was "on tap."

The investigation will probably disclose no more about "women political workers" than does the dispatch.

A German woman was on the platform at the Hague International Congress of Women, when the five Belgian delegates came in, and she stepped down and led them on to the platform. "It was one of the most dramatic moments of the three days, and one of the most significant," says Alice Carpenter.

LAST LAUGHS

"Larry," said Mr. Greene to a good-natured Irishman at work on a new building, "didn't you tell me once that you had a brother who is a bishop?"

"Yis, sor," replied Larry.

"And you are a hod-carrier!" said Mr. Greene. "Well, the good things of this life are not equally divided, are they, Larry?"

"No, sor," rejoined the Irishman, shouldering his hod and starting up the ladder. "Indade, they is not, sor. Poor fellow! He couldn't do this to save his loife, sor!"—Everybody's.

He was very fond of playing jokes on his wife, and this time he thought he had got a winner.

"My dear," he said, as they sat at supper, "I just heard such a sad story of a young girl today. They thought she was going blind, and so a surgeon operated on her, and found ——"

"Yes?" gasped his wife breathlessly.

"That she'd got a young man in her eye!" ended the husband, with a chuckle.

For a moment there was silence. Then the lady remarked slowly:

"Well, it would all depend on what sort of a man it was. Some of them she could have seen through easily enough!"—Boston Post.

One Saturday a crowd of children were playing war in my back yard. Some were English soldiers, some French, some German. One little girl who was told she was too small to play began crying audibly, and kept it up in spite of all they could do, and even after the warning: "If you don't shut up, mother will hear you and make you come in the house."

Finally the difficulty was settled by a bright boy of ten. "Oh, let her bawl," he counseled. "She can be the widows and orphans." Everybody's.

"It is God's own organic law," said Representative Beyer of Pennsylvania, an anti-suffragist, "which provides that men through all creation have been fit to govern not only themselves, but to govern others."

We append a news item from "The New York Sun" of May 19, to show how government is carried on by the august body of which Mr. Beyer is a member:

"Harrisburg, Penn., May 18.—The free and continued use of 'sneezing powders' and malodorous chemicals and the bombardment of members with pamphlets, books, newspapers and 'spitballs' have developed as the latest and most effective means of halting the passage of legislation of unpopular character in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives."—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

At a station in northern Pennsylvania a number of young ministers, on their way to a religious conference in Philadelphia, boarded a coach wherein there was a dilapidated young woman smelling of beer. For some time the young men in black garb conversed gravely on conference affairs, while the beery young woman nodded in her corner.

The train approached a long tunnel. The young woman roused herself. She pinned back lazily a long strand of hair that had fallen on her shoulder, and fixed her gaze upon the ministers. Then she produced from her basket a huge bread-knife. Making a few unsteady lunges in the air with this implement, she addressed the reverend gentlemen thus:

"Don't none of you boys try no tricks on me in the tunnel, or, mark my words, I'll open ye!"—Everybody's.

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS SUFFRAGE

Delegate s at Convention of Charities and Correction Tell Why They Want Women to Vote

Social service workers at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Baltimore last week showed that they realize that equal suffrage will be a help to their work. Speech after speech in favor of votes for women were made at a dinner given by the Just Government League of Baltimore to the delegates.

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau, said woman suffrage was inevitable, as the result of evolution which is constantly working towards a better social adjustment, and that therefore there need be no question as to its advisability or its ultimate coming.

Mr. Charles B. Barnes, Director of the Employment Bureau of the New York State Department of Labor, said:

"I am in favor of woman suffrage, and was before I could vote myself. I think I was led to favor it from having seen the one-time famous picture which showed the different people who could not vote, including the Indian, Chinaman, idiot, woman, etc."

"The matter of equal suffrage is one which seems to me obvious both upon the basis of justice and of expediency as well," said the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America.

Mrs. Alice B. Montgomery, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of New Hampshire, whose court work among girls and children has made her known throughout the country, explained her interest graphically:

"Crimes against the chastity of girls are, in my experience, regarded as much less serious than crimes against property, and I feel that women should demand and obtain justice in cases of this type. It is, I think, the duty of suffrage leagues to appoint a committee who shall attend court cases where justice to their own sex is to be administered, and stand by their weaker sisters. Such a course will be beneficial to the girls, and will, I prophesy, make stronger suffragists of each one of you."

Mr. Parker Field, general secretary of the Massachusetts Children's Mission to children, told of the Massachusetts campaign, and said, "We are going to win in November."

J. Prentice Murphy of the Boston Children's Aid Society followed Mr. Parker. "As a social worker, I am firmly of the opinion that the participation of women, through equal suffrage, in the direction and control of the various branches of our government will hasten the work of social betterment," he said.

Others speaking for equal suffrage were Mrs. Ray K. Flanagan of Richmond, Va., and Mr. Benjamin K. Marsh, who attended the conference in the interests of the Lower Rents Society of New York City.

W. K. Tate of the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, called out a gale of laughter by saying:

"There are two reasons why I favor woman suffrage. In the first place, it is right and just; it would hasten international peace, and would tend to right social and economic wrongs; in the second place, I have always found it unprofitable to argue against a fact or to oppose the inevitable. The wise man sees the band-wagon before it runs over him."

Experience has taught Mr. Emmett Wallace White of the Social Service Bureau of Baltimore that women's votes would help.

"There is one thing that I learned during the last Legislature, when we went down to Annapolis in the interest of the child labor bill," he said. "There is no truth in the oft-repeated statement that 'the men represent the women.' That the legislators did not consider themselves representative of the feminine portion of society was demonstrated by the statement made deprecating the bill, that it was 'merely a bill gotten up by a lot of women.'

"There is no doubt that we will eventually enjoy equal suffrage in this State, and, for my part, I want to say that the sooner it comes the better."

MEDAL CONTEST WINS CONVERTS

College Girls Present Humor, Argument and Story to Drive Home Points

A new and effective way of reaching the public with suffrage argument was tried recently by a number of young women of Keuka College, New York. They conducted a silver medal speaking contest, using suffrage selections entirely from suffrage leaflets, the W. C. T. U. contest books and The Woman's Journal. Humor, argument and story drove the arguments home to the large audience in the Penn Yan Baptist Church. At the close the minister of the church made a strong plea for equal suffrage. The young women expect to repeat the program in several places in Yates County. Mrs. Frankie Griffin Merson of the faculty of the college at Keuka Park will be glad to give further information to any interested in this kind of propaganda. She writes that some of the girls who read the selections were converted from lukewarm suffragists or antis.